

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

[No. 1955.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STAKE,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-  
tion and the prices of which are established,  
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

## Marshall's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Cir-  
cuit Court of the district of Columbia,  
for the county of Alexandria, in the case of  
Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin,  
will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th  
day of July next, between the hours of 12 and  
2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready  
money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-  
street, to the westward of Alfred street; the  
lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front,  
and in depth 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, D. M.

For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

June 24.

## Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual  
meeting of the stockholders of the Poto-  
mac Company, will be held according to law  
at the Union Tavern in George Town on  
Wednesday the 3d day of August next; where  
the proceedings of the board of Directors,  
with the President's accounts, receipts and dis-  
bursements since the last general meeting, will  
be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.

George Town, July 4, [3] dt30th Jy.

## NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Certificate for Twen-  
ty-five Shares of Stock of the Marine In-  
surance Company of Alexandria, dated May  
23, 1798—No. 7011, and 7033—and issued  
in the name of Mary Conway. Application  
will be made to the President and Directors  
of the aforesaid Company, for a renewal of  
said Certificate, by the executors of Richard  
Conway, deceased.

July 3.

d2w

## For Sale.

A stout NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-  
six years of age. She is a good cook, wash-  
er, and ironer.

June 26.

Enquire of the Printer.

142 hhd. of MOLASSES,

5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by

May 25. Marsteller & Young.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and  
of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyson, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.

Hyson Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen

ware, particularly assorted for coun-

try stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10.

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining  
my own) well suited for the wet goods busi-  
ness.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of  
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—  
such a one good wages will be given.—  
or the person who wants, please apply to  
Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

## Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,

HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality

10 bales cotton

10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles

15 casks choice small twist tobacco

40 boxes mould and dipped candles

10 boxes fresh chocolate

140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial TEAS,

Hyson } Of this year's im-

Young Hyson, and } portation & very

Hyson-skin } fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,

liquors and groceries, he will sell very low

for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15.

## JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Ja-  
co de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscri-  
bers,

275 Spanish Hides

12 hogsheads Molasses

1764 lbs. Bees-Wax

39 boxes white and brown Sugars

7800 lbs. Coffee

150 boxes Segars

9 tons Pistie

6 do. Logwood

June 9. Wadsworth & Butler.

## Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,

To any of the Windward Islands  
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—  
Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Ramsay's wharf.

May 9.

Just received from Philadelphia,  
By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and

9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior

quality, which will be sold low.

Like-wise on Hand,

6 hhd. good Sugar,

10 hhd. Molasses, of a good quality,

Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for  
family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27

## District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it  
may concern, That the Consul General  
of Portugal to the United States of America,  
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all  
papers that may be necessary for vessels  
bound from the ports of this district to any in  
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit  
having their bills of health thus certified, will  
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for  
account of a Portuguese subject, should be  
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese prop-  
erty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

## FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from  
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—  
part of them entitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-

casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

## Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

3 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a supe-

rior quality

4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

AT a meeting of the WASHINGTON SOCI-  
ETY of Alexandria, the 4th of July, 1867,

It was unanimously Resolved,

That the THANKS of this Society, be pre-  
sented to JOHN HANSON THOMAS, Es-  
QUIRE, for the interesting, elegant, and patri-  
otic Oration, this day delivered by him—and  
that a copy thereof be requested for publica-  
tion.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

## ORATION.

AMIDST every observance of this birth-  
day of our Republic, some indulgence may  
no doubt be reasonably accorded to the ebulli-  
tions of national pride and national enthusiasm.  
In every genuine and zealous display of these  
emotions, even when they sometimes appear  
for an instant to "o'erstep the modesty of na-  
ture," we are still gratified to discern the  
symptoms of a healthful pulse, the traces of  
remaining vigor and purity and animation in  
the body politic. It were indeed "devoutly  
to be wished" that whenever and in whatever  
parts of this land the day may be honored,  
we might always behold a certain evidence  
and pledge of patriotic feeling—of that feel-  
ing which in truth "passeth all show"—which  
does not merely seem but really is—which still  
rears its loyal crest, undismayed by the storms  
of adversity, unbroken by the wastes of time,  
unpolluted by the taint of foreign excitement,  
unaffected to disguise the influence or the fu-  
ry of sinister passions.

But whatever degree of license may be  
tolerated elsewhere, however others may be  
permitted in "the full flow of soul" to forego  
some of the sober dignity of American  
citizenship, upon an occasion like this it will  
not behoove this assemblage to content itself  
with the mere effusions of a vulgar and cla-  
morous mirth, with the glare of a transient  
parade, and still less perhaps with the "len-  
tened entertainment" of an inconsiderate un-  
meaning declamation. Enrolled under the  
most venerated of all names, devoted to the  
best and noblest of all purposes, I am aware  
at least that there is a more serious responsi-  
bility imposed by the very nature and charac-  
ter of that institution—in deference to whose  
authority self-distrust has been made to sacri-  
fice its own scruples—and under the sanction  
of whose appointment and presence it would  
now hope to avoid reproach, since it has not  
sought to excite notice, and does not here  
presume on any pretensions to favor.

In entering upon the performance of this  
task, it cannot be deemed necessary, after  
such frequent and labored recital, to unfold to  
view all that train of motives, circumstances,  
accidents and achievements which combined  
to give our country a rank among the nations  
of the earth, and established the Anniversary  
in whose solemnities we now officiate. To  
pursue the same hackney'd path which has  
been so often explored before, would not only  
indeed be doing violence to inclination, but  
would be wandering far from the scope and  
tenor of the design now proposed. Already  
"tis like a tale thrice-told"—and the attempt  
would be equally unprofitable, irksome and  
injurious in me to detain you with "a beg-  
garly account" of chronicles yet fresh in the  
recollection of the old, familiar in the lessons  
of the young. At least all ages and all classes  
that take a further interest in the enquiry,  
may now resort for intelligence to a perspicuous  
and ample registry of authentic materials in  
a national work, bearing the stamp of the dis-  
tinguished statesman and sage, whose lot it  
has just been to weave a new and unfading  
wreath for his own brow, as the historian of  
the Immortal Man—"first in war, first in  
peace, and first in the hearts of his country."

There was a period perhaps—"So hallow'd  
and so gracious was the time"—when this was  
only to be hailed as a proud Jubilee in our  
political Calendar, set apart for the rites of  
festivity and thanksgiving—when on all sides  
the welkin roared with naught but the shouts  
of joy and the acclamations of triumph. Nor  
will it be murmured, with a querulous and  
unwarrantable disgust, but what, in review-  
ing the general course of their career, the  
people of these states are still well entitled to  
approve and felicitate themselves, and above  
all that they are ineffably bound in gratitude  
to the Supreme Arbiter of the universe, un-  
less by the perverseness of ingratitude they  
should have been alienated and doomed to  
become outcasts from his bounty. But while  
the recurrence of this season may even yet  
bring with it a rational gladness, it is high  
time perhaps, and especially in the present

"awful crisis of all human affairs," that we  
should learn to mingle more of the warnings  
of reflection with the strains of pleasure—  
that we should not forever boast in vain me-  
morial of the past—but rather seriously ex-  
amine the present with a scrupulous justice—  
that we may be the better prepared and guide  
in our calculations of the future.

At this point in the plan thus presented to  
myself, such as it was already completed and  
arranged for delivery, instead of reviving the  
details of an inveterate grudge, or being at all  
disposed to gratify its antipathies, I had pre-  
ferred and had actually prepared to open with  
this protest: That after having solemnly de-  
clared we should henceforth hold all the world  
alike—"enemies in war—in peace friends,"—  
and having victoriously maintained this stand,  
and redressed every evil, the practice would  
now seem neither generous, nor politic, nor  
consistent, of annually exhibiting anew all  
those scenes of civil strife, which have vanish-  
ed with the lapse of thirty years, and recount-  
ing over "the same dull nauseous tale," only  
varied perhaps by the different embellishments,  
appendages and aggravations of fiction. It was  
also added, and so meant to be pronounced,  
that, if the object be merely to exercise ex-  
pertness in the illusions of stage-effect, we  
should turn to some other sport less wanton  
and mischievous than that, of riveting mean  
and pernicious prejudices—sharpening a ma-  
levolent sense of wrongs never expected to  
occur again—and stirring up the ferments of old  
resentment, which mutual interest should bur-  
y in oblivion. Such was the tone of concilia-  
tion, which it was wished to diffuse, and in  
which it was intended to proceed. So sudden-  
ly and sadly is the wish marred and interrup-  
ted, that it could not now be even mentioned  
with propriety, except to account for any ap-  
parent want of method occasioned by this re-  
verse, and to instance how precarious and un-  
stable are all our fond ideas, when the style, in  
which they might have been not unworthily  
couched but a few days ago, is contrasted with  
that which it is now rendered expedient and  
indispensable to adopt. The "deed of dread-  
ful note," which has just been perpetrated un-  
der the authority of the British flag, like an  
electric pang, has astounded every amiable  
feeling; and, yet thought-sick and horror-  
struck as we are at this flash of strange and  
enormous tyranny, it leaves us for a while, if  
not without the power of utterance, at least  
without the faculty of description. Were it  
even possible to brook the insulting pretension  
under which this act was committed, there ap-  
pears in the manner of its commission a base  
and savage obduracy, which nothing can excuse  
or palliate, which must for ever stigmatize  
those by whom it was done, or by whom it  
shall be countenanced, and which in the Amer-  
ican bosom must produce one universal groan  
of abhorrence, grief and indignation. It may  
be now too late to ask, wherefore has this  
thing been done, or how have the doers of it  
been emboldened to this shameless and detest-  
able outrage, without some fear of forfeiting  
a most exemplary atonement? Or is it come  
to this—and are we really then left in so igno-  
minious a plight, so degraded, dismantled,  
disabled and defenceless, that not only the  
trade of our citizens may be despoiled and  
frustrated at the lawless pleasure of every  
marauder—but that, within sight of our own  
coasts, our very seamen, in our own ships,  
acting under the special orders of our own  
government, may be assailed and brutally  
murdered with impunity? and when every  
heart beats high, and every voice calls aloud  
for redress, "the slow unmoving finger of  
scorn," shall dare to point to us, from the  
other side of the Atlantic, as a people, whose  
magazines of war are filled with words; whose  
weapons, and fortresses, and great palladium  
of strength by sea and by land, is but an eva-  
nescent gust of proclamations, and pamphlets,  
and harrangues, and resolves? If we would  
answer this derision, and repel the contumely,  
let it be done with one accord by hearty and  
efficient exertions to retrieve all past mistakes  
and mishaps—let every littleness hie back to  
its covert, and popular infatuation be radically  
and thoroughly rectified—and let us model and  
fix our own destiny on a broad, an immutable,  
and elevated scale, not evermore bent on the  
whimsical toys of experiment, nor confined to  
the veering bubbles of contingency. The  
deep and deplorable injury which has thus  
recently been inflicted, and hurled too whence  
it was unlooked for and unprovoked, furnishes  
a common-place text, from which there are  
comments more pungent than palatable, which  
rush unbidden and unceasing to every reason-  
able mind, that sees what our condition now  
is, both internal and external; that recollects  
what it was, and is moreover willing to com-  
pute what, by this time, it might and probably  
would have been, in regular progression. The  
hint so far is not unfair, nor is it unnatural;

and, if to *reclaim* were to reclaim, it might be well heightened into a rebuke the most cogent and irresistible: but, as it would be grating at such an instant to appear here in "the questionable shape" of a *reformer*, it may be proper to pause in this train of thought, and to resume those contemplations which were originally sketched, not under this occasional incitement, but with a general view to the stated purposes of this meeting.

In reverting back to the struggles of the Revolution, to the rights which it secured, to the prowess, the ability, the genius and the virtues which it called forth, more than enough has already been given to the vaunts and scoffs of exultation. A less pleasing, but a much more important duty remains, to look around and ascertain how we are likely to improve by the bright examples of worth, to profit by the wholesome counsels of experience, and to preserve the blessings which we all profess so highly to estimate. After being thus led to glance at a few leading qualities, and slightly comparing our origin with our progress, the infancy of empire with its ripening manhood, it may serve in some measure to repress the heedlessness of self-sufficiency, and it must not be deemed offensive, if the question intrudes, whether we are growing better, wiser or stronger, as we are becoming older, more numerous and extensive.

The fashion of so commemorating this epoch as if it were the saturnalian riot of slaves just loosed from bondage, is neither honorable to ourselves nor respectful to our ancestry. It is also a gross and injurious libel so to confound our cause, as if it had forever bound us in a natural sympathy towards all the traitors, the disaffected, the profligate and the parasites of every crime, that under different pretences have infested the repose of the earth, abjured allegiance to heaven, and dishonored and outraged humanity. It would be a monstrous & a fatal mistake to act upon, as if the founders of our confederation, either in thoughts, in deeds, or in words, bore any resemblance to the foul fiends of that new anarchy, which like

*"Hell itself breathes out  
Conspiration to the world."*

Neither in the colonial system itself, checked and modified as it was wont to be, which once prevailed in this continent—nor in the reluctant, the temperate and measured resistance to the abuses and encroachments of that system—nor in the consequent and necessary assumption of self-government—do we desire any traits of a desperate vassalage, which, instigated by the subtle wizards of mischief, and goaded in phrenzy,—

*"From curb'd licence plucks  
The muzzle of restraint,"*

runs forth with wild and headlong

*"To commit  
The oldest sins the newest kind of ways."*

and, after a *frivolous* range of havoc and devastation, exhausts and loses itself, is eventually tamed and subdued, and content to crouch under the iron rod of a military usurper.

It was not in "the lust of innovation," it was not in the pursuit of any "airy schemes or idle speculations" of a new-fangled sophistry, that this nation engaged in its memorable contest with the mother-country. With regard to that country and her great dependencies, it has been indeed urged on a later occasion, with much more eloquence than accuracy, "that poor old England had no Cordelia among all her daughters—Goneril denied her hundred knights—and Regan turned her to the rude pelting of the pitiless storm." But were it worth while to pursue the allusion to dramatic plot, it might be replied, with an unusual coincidence throughout, that in her youngest hope England would not have been left without her Cordelia, had not the overweening rashness of misrule denounced, rejected and severed this child of her age, and by a palpable effect of this unnatural dissonance driven us completely into the bonds of a French alliance. It was not, however, until complaints, petitions, addresses, memorials and remonstrances, and all other means to avoid the last alternative, had been tried, and tried in vain, that a separation was finally effected. It was not in the sorcery of any abstract theories, or chimerical reforms, it was not in the turmoil of any inordinate conceits of aggrandizement on our part—but it was in the defence of claims well defined by plain and practical limits, in the support of birth-rights well understood and ever guarded as a precious inheritance by the descendants from a land of freedom, that an unwilling appeal was at last made to arms, and the prize of conquest was the accomplishment of Independence.

There is no feature then, it cannot be too often repeated, either in the beginning, the conduct, or the issue of that proceeding, which can in any wise be tortured into a precedent for any of the fearful changes that have since perplexed the moral order, and rent the very foundations of civilized society. In substance and in form, in the *objects* and the *means* of success, and the immediate *uses* which success produced, it yet stands as a case upon its own merits, essentially variant and happily distinguishable in its own peculiar attributes. It ought never to be so falsely plead or ignorantly misconceived, as to seduce our judge-

ments, nor "ought extenuate" in favor of the crimes and follies of a recent date—in favor of all those hateful consequences which had continued to flow, in rapid and multifarious series, like devouring lava from the jaws of that compound mass of guilt—that portentous and convulsive shock of disorders in the political frame of the old world—that volcanick eruption, whose fires are still unsated and unquenched, scattering around the vapors and blaze of "pestilence and war," and shedding abroad the gleams of a baleful light—visible above and athwart the confines of our own horizon.

*"Like the meteor of a troubled Heaven."*

When we refer to the *uses*, the *objects* and the *means* of the American resistance, we perceive at once abundant marks of its distinctive character; and there is also presented a copious thome of self-examination, provided we are not afraid to "commune with our own hearts," in estimating the temper and aspect of the times now before us. We shall find in those annals the most impressive and salutary precepts of political rectitude, provided we dare pause for a moment

*"In the devious paths where wanton fancy leads,"*  
and listen to the lectures and reproofs of a sober reality.

It was not to the *uses* of rapine and of fraud that our forefathers converted the boon which they had attained by their probity and their valor. Their province was, not to change, but to save—not to confound, but to regulate—not to usurp, but to restore. Having passed their minority, they no longer remained under the tutelage of the parent state; but they did not therefore deny the control of conscience and of reason, or consider themselves absolved from the supremacy of the law, moral and divine. Having removed whatever of evil existed, they were still more anxious to retain the good; and, with the least possible indulgence of alteration, they were careful to preserve inviolate all their municipal institutions, the entire body of their jurisprudence, the rules and precedents of justice, the duties and obligations of public fidelity, and the whole stock of manners, habits and sentiments, which had descended from "the olden time." They did not seize upon freedom, as

*"A flambeau with zeal to destroy,"*

but they rather cherished a genial and steady flame, lighted at the altars of Faith, imparting the glow of Honor and the radiance of Truth.

In the *objects* which were avowed from the commencement, there was nothing of ruthless confusion or fantastic novelty. It was not a tempest in which "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up," to efface every vestige of the ancient regimen; nor was it a wild Utopian voyage in quest of untried bliss, the visions of hypochondria, and all

*"Such stuff, as dreams are made of."*

Having indeed been pressed into the quarrel, and compelled, as it seemed, to venture on that "sea of trouble," rather than abandon forever the safeguard of every free and liberal privilege, our men of might and of council found themselves hurried on by the current of events, and the view from the helm became gradually enlarged, until fate committed us at last to the broad expanse of sovereign and independent power. But though this ensued from the storm, the original objects of contention were confined to a few great and plain marks of immunity, obvious and simple in themselves, but so highly venerable and momentous, that they can never be lost sight of without admitting the dominion of despotism, and over which it is to be hoped that no "extravagant and erring fiend" will ever be suffered to pass, however specious or plausible his disguise, without incurring a prompt and indignant chastisement. It is not my purpose at this time to dwell and comment on the inherent franchise of self-legislation in the levying of imposts, which it was maintained the Colonists had brought hither along with the representative principle; But I do intend a very special and apposite allusion to those other cardinal principles of security of person and property, which were then deemed so deeply staked in an impartial administration of permanent and independent and dignified tribunals of justice, and in the efficacy of the old paramount remedial chartered writ of Habeas Corpus. In the document which is so often appealed to on this day, it may be well to recollect, that among the enumeration of grievances and oppressions, endured "under a prince whose character was said to be thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant," it is particularly and emphatically stated, that "he had made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices—had combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences—and had affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." Such being the recorded language of that era, if a time should ever come when the patriotism of '76 is much talked of, but apparently little understood or imitated, when the spirit of liberty shall appear strong in words, but proportionally weak in deeds and perverted in practice, when this people, for instance, shall be seen passive and hoodwinked, and willing to endure from a juggling cabal or the strutting pageant

of "a little brief authority," what they once would not tolerate from a powerful monarch—should such a crisis of apathy befall us, which Heaven avert, it will then be no flatterer's part to recur, with an earnest and pointed omen, to those elemental objects for which this good old league was first united, and with all appliances to rally, to warn and exhort the public mind by "the ghosts of departed principles."

If we are next questioned about the *means* by which our league was conducted to its end, it should be high matter of pride to reflect how totally unlike and opposite they were to all the steps of that atrocious conspiracy against "the poor world's peace," which has since written and proclaimed in letters of blood and fire, that the end justifies the means. The history of our war is not defiled with massacre and proscription and plunder, with horrid and obscene abominations, with systematic perfidy or infuriate sacrilege. The means here used were innocent and reasonable as the objects; nothing was left to the caprice, the fury, the insolence or the wantonness of tumult; and all was finally accomplished by the soundness, the moderation, the vigor and enterprise of what was then fondly believed to be the national character of America. If the objects thus attained are to be perpetuated, it can only be by preserving, or, if impaired, by regaining all the resources of that character; or else your independence itself, no longer nourished by the virtues which gave it birth, but wasting with the poison of vice, even if not strangled or led captive by foreign aggression, will have soon run its race, and become as

*"A morning dream."*

*"That flits aerial from the spreading eye."*

If the maxim be true, that incidental events cannot make a nation *little*, while the *principles* remain that made it *great*, we must be strangely incurious, and unmindful of the appropriate meditations of this day, if we can suffer it entirely to pass off, without some casual notice, of what were the sentiments and manners of our fundamental polity, and how far they have lost or retained their influence. We must be perversely impatient if we cannot even attend for an instant to a remembrance of those principles of religious awe, of purity of honor, and union of public spirit, by which the authors of our political establishment proved themselves through a long and arduous conflict, and to which they adhered as the fountain of all hope and their "salient living spring of generous and manly action."

Well knowing that piety towards heaven is the surest bond of union and duty among men, and that under every popular form where power is lodged with the many, as the best security against their own excesses, they ought in an eminent degree to be impressed with all the restraints of a future accountability, the actors of our revolution were studious to cherish a sense of that holy worship, founded in the revealed will of the God of their forefathers, and transmitted through the wisdom and experience of ages, to strengthen and enoble man's nature, to guide and enlighten his ignorance, to fit him with fortitude for the trials of life, and to console and support him with steadfastness amidst all the calamities, the treachery and disappointments of this earthly probation.

*"Soft and sweet  
As a dove's charity, or voice of lambs"*

*"That bleat upon the mountain, are the words  
Of Christian meekness, mission all divine,  
The law of love sole mandate."*

Holding fast their allegiance to that law, neither lukewarm nor seduced amidst "all the vicissitudes of their revolutionary fortune," our countrymen sought to invoke the giver of every good and perfect gift, and they labored as it were to consecrate the foundations of the commonwealth by the tributes of sacredness and the offices of public adoration and reverential homage. At that time there was no "bad eminence" of a prophane and spurious philosophy, which would affect to judge the ways and limit the operations of Providence by its own flimsy and corrupted rules; which would relieve the multitude from superstition by consigning them a bewildered prey to their own passions and all the impostures and fanaticisms of sceptical humour, and which would introduce the millennium of a perfect equality by reducing us to worse than the chaos of feudal discord and Gothic barbarism. It was not a time of prevailing depravity, in which relaxed and distempered morals resort to "the flattering unction" of doubt and disbelief—in which Infidelity with all his murky brood is perched on high, and "vice impatiently drinks in and applauds his hoarse and boding voice, while like a raven, he sits croaking universal death, despair and annihilation to the human kind." It was rather a glorious opportunity, when the citizen buckled on the armour of righteousness that he might fight the battles of his country, when the politician was yet zealous to avow his trust in the precepts of inspired writ, when the same discipline animated every rank, and prepared them for every heroic sacrifice, by instilling the devotion of honor, and all the disinterestedness of *Public Spirit*.

Under the temperament of those ascendant and propitious principles, every defect was supplied, all dangers were hazarded and difficulties overcome, and though the hand of

confederacy was itself but a rope of sand, yet the sinews of that system appeared strong in every part, and they seemed to move by the impulse of a single mind. It was thus that both leaders and followers co-operated heart and hand together; it was thus that they settled and effectuated their plan, and commanded the respect of the world; and it may not be omitted, that it was thus by evincing their own determined energy at an eventful moment they engaged the alliance of the virtuous and ill-fated Louis.—Nor can I here forbear to remark that, had the resolution of our ancestors been reserved for later and still severer trials, were they even now exposed to the last of the rebellious and miscreant successors of that hapless prince, it is not to be believed they would have stood trembling and tributary at the nod of the

*"Bloody, remorseless, treacherous, kindless  
Lair."*

who, while he sits reeking on the violated throne of the Bourbons, aims by his plots and his myrmidons to ransack and subjugate the universe.

A nation which has thus once signally profited, and indeed been brought into life, by the early avail of correct and high-minded principles, ought of all others to be most watchful of its own integrity, and ever solicitous to arrest the progress of decay. It ought seriously to understand, what has been so often illustrated, that there may be an age when the genius of liberty has as fatal an enemy to encounter in the corruption of manners and sentiments, as it formerly encountered in the tyrants of the time. It ought to be anxiously apprized of all those perils, which chiefly beset its vital spirit of religion, of honor, and of union; and even a "youthful censor" ought not to be disdained while he points to some of the most predominant symptoms of alarm.

The effects of a prodigal and premature growth, the gigantic strides of luxury and opulence with all their refinements and desires, and the introduction of all these fashionable modes and arts which, by concealing the grossness of vice, serve to recommend her as a readier access, when veiled in the habiliments of delicacy—all these have been repeatedly traced, lamented and reprobated. Their tendency no doubt is to weaken every sacred and noble tie, by inducing a sordid, an arrogant and voluptuous effeminacy, which has been commonly noted as a characteristic feature of commercial rankness. But it is no less certain, however opposite the extremes may appear, that the same people may be at once profusely *effeminate* and *basely liberal*; and, in a region too, vast and extended as this is, inhabited by such motley descriptions, where the scheme of government itself may perhaps partake in a sort of instinctive timidity with the great mass of interior population, whose supreme good lies in increasing their stores, it may be reasonably feared, lest the canker of *penuriousness* on the one hand should blend its evil with the flood of *extravagance* on the other to corrode and undermine all the strong holds of national security and happiness. There is a possible mixture in the disposition of states, as well as of individuals, which combines the worst properties of the most yielding, idle and dissolute waste with those of a selfish, mean and deceitful saving; and, as if good could ever result as a medium from such a combination of the vilest ingredients, it not unfrequently happens, that a delusive nostrum, composed of the dregs of all sorts of errors, not less despicable but much less innocent than the ordinary quackeries of life, will seek with the brazen front of every pretender to pass itself off as the specific of a true political *economy*. Unless we are the favored people, unlike the rest of the earth, who at different periods have all had their "false teachers" of different kinds and degrees, it is not impossible we may be one day destined to witness the agency of such a counterfeit; and in that case, if we would know how to detect its mockeries, to distinguish the *true economy* from the *false*, it may be useful now to bear in mind, that the *true economy* does not consist in petty and temporizing expedients, but in the comprehensive arrangements of a well-appointed and well-ordered revenue; that it does not consist in the mere escape of expence by demolishing or stinting the bulwarks of national protection and glory, but in their provident care and timely employment; that it vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up to evaporate in the fumes of profession, but is always prepared and ready for every exigence; that it is not prone to squander in eccentric projects and cumbersome speculations that treasure, which should go to enrich, to decorate and fortify the domain, which should reward and call forth merit with munificence, which should patronize and encourage the improvements of science, and the culture of knowledge, not flippant, meretricious and superficial, but solid, chastened and durable; and lastly that *true economy* never filters in timorous calculation, when its funds are to be disbursed in vindicating the rights, in guarding the fame, and asserting the interests of the empire. Whenever self alone shall be admitted as our ruling passion at home, so that perchance an occasional compromise with exaction from abroad may even come to be preferred as cheaper and safer than the price and risk of defence; whenever we shall be seen, instead

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of avenging, to invite habitual insult and pillage by a tame and abject endurance; when ever shall become the odious badges of our supine and degenerate lot;—should there be any war-worn veteran left, who once lavished his service to maintain the inflexible and free-born tenets of his country, and thus contributed in the battles of yore to foster for her name a hopeful, a gallant and goodly reputation, he may then indeed indignantly ex-ecrate and bitterly bewail this debasement:

"All our long aversion of honor lost,  
"Heard up in youth, and heard up for age,  
"Has honor's fountain then suck'd back the stream?  
"He has, and hooting boys mau dry-shod pass,  
"And gather pebbles on the naked ford."

Among the leading causes of apprehension, which this subject inspires, it would be recreant to overlook, how widely we have been led to depart from the proud and vigilant tenaciousness of the earlier and most exalted republics, in that notable facility of our laws, by whose equivocal help though our numbers may be multiplied with wonderful accumulation, it is equally manifest that the root of our iniquities may be made to deepen and spread its branches, and be assisted to shoot forth with much more quickened and luxuriant increase. There is no doubt a very considerable body not only of wealth, but of worth, and industry and talents, and all gentle and estimable qualities, natives of another soil, transplanted and incorporated in this community, that need no commendation and are above all censure. Nor was it surprising that, with a territory almost boundless, and an appetite three displayed for enlarging it without measure, with a population so dispersed and restless and in the puny state of our arts and manufactures, it should have formed part of the original policy to attract the tide of emigration to these shores, with no very fastidious censor or sagacious foresight, about the quarter from whence it might flow—or the sweepings and refuse of infancy that might sometimes possibly float with it. But between the proper rights of hospitality, equitability and beneficently exchanged, and the precipitate indiscriminate grant of every other right of indigent descent, even to the very prostitution of every civil prerogative, there is or there ever ought to be a marked and manifold difference. At any rate it used to be so considered, and this was no paradox some twenty years ago, when the public were admonished with just and prophetic hints on this troublesome topic, and it is yet so written in the book, by the same hand, in whose grasp are this day held the tutelage and superintendence of the commonwealth. What it would then have been within the pale of that high authority to believe, it can be now no heresy to suggest, after such an interval, when the most awful proofs have been magnified, and a daily memento presses on us, that must serve to demonstrate, to strengthen and recall the opinion soberly home to our bosoms. It may therefore not be unpardonable now to insist, that our relish of social order, our affections, tastes, intelligence and habits, and the unity of a common interest are not liable to be much condensed, enhanced, or purified by the infectious and overwhelming influx, the intrusive and aspiring swell, of all the scurf, the dross and refuse, the fopperies, the madness and crime, the fugitives, the disturbers and malecontents, the plague and guilt of Europe. It is not by such an accession, worse by far than the noxious gift of Pandora, that we shall ever be taught to exhibit to the world any remnant of that singleness of heart, which actuated and united the public spirit in the best and simplicity of ancient times.

This pest of a foreign heaven is most to be deprecated, where its infusion may be apt to communicate a too potent and incessant acrimony to those intestine rivalships, which, though they sometimes serve as an antidote to lethargy, have more frequently proved the bane of every excellence, and worked the untidily catastrophe of freedom. Under such aggravated distractions, to which every free people are more or less predisposed in proportion as they are free, should they happen at the same time to be of a sensual, a timid and mercenary cast, the most easy and immediate advantage is then to be taken of their divided and enervated weakness by any invading or intriguing usurper, who may fancy that the prize is "worth the winning." But if, with a character yet ardent, robust and alert, they are flushed with these violent disagreements, it is then observed that the immediate death-blow is not so usually given from without, but that the cancer of parties within, through whose maze lurks the scorpion of ambition, rising at last into fierce and cruel broils, "lets slip the dogs of civil war" and liberty, like sin, is torn to the core and devoured by her own offspring. Even however should this tragic termination be delayed or avoided, it is still apparent that in the meantime the well-being of every dominion must be materially and infinitely prejudiced by this rage of contending factions, in which, with all the fluctuations of blind chance, perhaps the better half of the capacity, the skill, the science, the courage, the capital substance, the moral virtue, the honor and public spirit of the whole may be shut out from employment by the vindictiveness and monopoly of the triumphant part, and the high behests, the rewards and offices of state withheld or conferred according to the changeable politics of the day. If other communi-

ties have split on this rock, and we would not mingle our fate with theirs, and prematurely leave it to history like an antiquarian, to "pick our constitution's fragments from the sand" we should be thoughtful in time not to brave the hurricanes of factious commotion, to which we may be exposed in so many quarters of this complex structure of government, and through the immense space which it sways surcharged with such innumerable temptations to conflict. Moved as our political machinery is by so many nice and intricate springs, revolving as it does on its axis with a double set of wheels, the general compact and the state sovereignties, it is very conceivable what loss and derangement may be produced, if by any artful or bungling contrivance should be made to clash or run counter; and hence it may be inferred how much must hereafter depend, in the bustles of an emergency, on the dispassionate and well-affected judgment, the cool collected wisdom, and the undivided practised abilities of all the master spirits that dwell under this mighty fabric, among whom there are yet a surviving few that assisted at its formation, in order to keep the head and the several co-ordinate spheres active, and upright, and true to their proper functions.

"My soul akes  
"To know when two authorities are up,  
"Neither supreme, how soon confusion  
"May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take  
"The one by t'other."

It would be an invidious and wearisome discourse to expatiate on all the possible hazards, the quicksands, and the pitfalls of ruin, that border in our way, and which are most perilous because they are unheeded or unseen. If we would pass on respected and prospering, we should neither reel in idleness nor wander into forbidden fields neither sink faint-hearted, nor be allured into the entanglements of obliquity. If we would show ourselves worthy of being saved, we must invoke the same celestial auspices that smiled on our dawning rise; we must not be forever running after new guides, and setting up strange idols; neither ought we to suppress the honest emulation, "that unbought grace of life and cheap defence of nations," by requiting desert with disgust, and neglecting the trophies of departed goodness. Next to the great first source of all good, there is an ingenious debt of honor due to the chosen instruments of his favor, which does not grow obsolete like other claims, but is to be spontaneously acknowledged, and can never be depreciated except by an insensible and scandalous breach of the basis of all credit. Their disregard or indifference to this obligation has indeed generally announced and sometimes hastened the downfall, and it has in every age been the opprobrium of republics, until it is now repeated, almost with the triteness and currency of a proverb:

"An habitation giddy and unsure  
"Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart."

It is to be presumed that the American republic means to render herself a signal exception to this remark, and therefore that the present seeming pause in her offerings of gratitude to that august dead, whose deeds exceed all speech, is but the forerunner of extraordinary preparations—Else it were much to be marvelled that, while we have enjoyed the continuance of an abundant peace, and are even called upon to devise new modes of expending a superfluous treasure, no pitance has yet been allotted to the memory of the chief of chiefs, who lived but to save, to bless and glorify the land. Eight long years of vexatious war constituted but a portion of those transcendent toils, in which all the faculties of his soul were strained and dedicated to the common welfare with a magnanimity that defies all parallel. The same term has nearly elapsed since Washington glided to the tomb, and yet no marble has risen to tell that he is not forgotten. There is neither "storied urn" nor "animated bust;" and the traveller, who should seek to view what gorgeous and emblematic pillars America has erected to the mourned and illustrious guardian, the benefactor and father of her political existence, to whom she owes that she is reputed abroad, might be tempted to enquire, what hostile eruption or "fierce earth-shaking power" has been busy among us to destroy all the towering columns, the statues and armorial ornaments, the escutcheons and ensigns, the mausoleums and monumental works of national renown—But though the national will has hitherto awarded "nor stone nor brass nor parchment," and the enquirer sickens at this crying sin, if he should happen to direct his footsteps and repair to this assembly, he will find that all traces of gratitude have not yet fled, but that they are here most vivid and indelible, where the living hero was most seen and intimately known. His eulogy is not now a subject for the feeble voice that addresses you; since it would rather be a flight

"for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
"The highest Heaven of invention,"

to emblazon those exploits, which are inscribed on the pinnacles of Fame with the pens of adamant. If there is, however, no other public device to commemorate his greatness, this Society at least may be permitted to show forth that love and veneration, equally mindful in life and in death, which are engraved in the tablets of the breast. On this spot there

are likewise those who know best how to "mourn the man," such as he could be, gentle and generous as well as lofty and pre-eminent; and, while his sainted spirit was yet on earth, they could have vouched as familiar witnesses, and might have said of him—

"He is gracious, if he be observed"  
"He hath a tear for pity, and a hand  
"Open as day for melting charity."

Arrayed before us, as part of this day's exhibition, we survey the tender and promising blossoms of his bounty, sheltered from the nipping frosts of indigence, and snatched like wild flowers from the open waste, nurtured and imbued by the hand of care from a fund which is perennial, benign, well placed and well designed. While it is our distinction to join in replenishing this stream of his benevolence, may it also be our endeavor to breathe the freshness of all his virtues. May their lustre never be tarnished by the blasting mildews of malignity, nor wither in the rust of our forgetfulness. Let us treasure up the accents of his farewell legacy, and enshrine that manual he has left as an oracle of counsel. Let us cleave to the principles he has sanctified, and so exemplify our creed, that we may be entitled to wear the badge of Washington, and as followers of his standard, may vie together in harmonious concert.

A gentleman passed through town last evening having in his possession a handbill printed at Norfolk, containing a correspondence between the British Commander and the Mayor of Norfolk, in which the haughty Briton demands the restoration of uninterrupted intercourse between the British Consul and the ships and between the town, &c. and ships, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the place, and consider himself justified in capturing all vessels bound in or out. The answer was such as might be expected from a Citizen of Norfolk, a firm and unqualified refusal. The probability is war has commenced ere this.

The U. S. schooner Revenge, now at Baltimore, is under orders to be in readiness to proceed to sea. She is to convey to our minister at London, dispatches instructing him to demand of the British government the explanations and satisfaction which the late outrage on the frigate Chesapeake necessarily requires. Consistently with the usage of civilized nations, the act of its petty officers cannot be considered as the act of the British government until an opportunity be afforded them of avowing or disavowing it. [American.]

#### RETORT VALIANT.

We copy the following particulars from the Intelligencer of Tuesday. This unexpected retaliation gave great satisfaction to the citizens of Petersburg, and every countenance was marked on the occasion, with the strongest demonstration of joy:

Captain Briggs, arrived at City-Point, has just favored us with the following account of the capture and recapture of his vessel, which we hasten to lay before our readers. In times like the present, information of this nature will afford to every American some little gratification.

The schr. Enterprize, captain John Briggs, sailed from Porto Rico, bound for Baltimore, on the 7th of this month, loaded with coffee, sugar, hides, &c. On the 9th, in the afternoon, was brought too by the British frigate Daedalus, capt. Warren, who sent on board his first lieutenant, to examine captain B's papers. After examination, the lieutenant declared he should send the schooner to Jamaica as lawful prize: he then took all captain B's papers, except the register, which he left through mistake, as also the mate and one man—put on board a prize-master and four men, with orders to the prize-master to keep in company with the frigate, but if any accident should happen, to proceed to the island of Mona.

The schooner kept company for two days; and on the third night was retaken by captain Briggs, with the assistance of two men. After securing the prize-master and men, capt. B. bore away for Baltimore; but when off cape Henry, perceiving several British men of war, and apprehensive of being molested, changed his destination, and arrived at City-Point on Saturday last. The third day after retaking the vessel the British lieutenant (prize master) was put on board an American schooner from Charleston, bound to Jamaica; the men would also have been put on board, but the captain of the schooner refused to take them. The four British seamen are now in the Enterprize at City-Point; and we hope will be retained until those taken from the Chesapeake are restored to the American government.

The Daedalus, at the time of the capture of captain Briggs' vessel had in possession the schr. Betsey, capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia bound for St. Jago de Cuba, with a valuable cargo.

[Republican.]

New-York, July 6.  
Arrived ship Brilliant, Gibbs, 42 days from Cherbourg. No second battle, but the armies were close together. Captain G. gave his latest papers to a British ship.

"Extract from the log book of the revenue cutter Active. Monday, June 29th, 1807, cape Henry bearing south, distant about two leagues, at half past four, put the pilot on board of the pilot boat. About this time a ship of the line, then about 2 leagues distant, fired a gun to blig us; and at the same time manned one of her cutters armed with a swivel, and gave chase for three quarters of an hour, during which time they fired three times. Finding they could not come up with us, gave up the chase, being at that time about one mile and three quarters from us. At 8 p. m. saw a ship or some other vessel directly in our wake, until half past 10, having altered her course, as we altered ours, supposed to be cruiser."

BALTIMORE, July 4.

Arrived brig Lucy-Ann, Mitchell, 24 days from Maracayo. June 22, lat. 20, long. 73, spoke schooner Philip, Taber, from Alexandria for Jamaica, 12 days out. Off Jamez was boarded by a French privateer under English colors, robbed of a quantity of coffee and dry goods, all the cabin stores, took's utensils, spare rigging and six fathoms new cable.

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk, in a few days.

July 7.

#### ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 3 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,  
Clerk of the Market.

July 7.

#### NOTICE.

THE gentlemen composing the Volunteer Corps of Infantry, will please meet at Mr. Mott's tavern, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock.

Wednesday, July 8.

#### NOTICE.

THE Episcopal Church Singing-School will be opened on FRIDAY EVENING the 10th instant, at half past 5 o'clock.

No spectators will be admitted.

John G. Francis.

July 8.

#### LADIES' FLAID SHOES.

I HAVE just received an elegant assortment of Ladies' plain Kid Shoes, of the most fashionable and pleasing patterns, with different heels,

Children's Red Morocco, to lace,  
And a general assortment of Mens' Shoes.

A L S O,

A few dozen Boys' BONAPARTE CAPS.

These Caps have many good qualities—They are handsome, durable and light. They are lined with white leather, and keep the head cool in the sun. They are pliable and do not distort it when growing. You may model the boy's head to your fancy, but you must give his HEAD its own way.

E. GILMAN.

July 8. d3te04t

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Copartnership of BONTZ & PIPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm will please to bring them forward, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to Jacob Bontz who is authorised to close and settle the business.

Jacob Bontz.  
Jas. Piper.

July 8. d2t\*

#### Notice is hereby given

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,

CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, }  
July 6. (7) }

3ta4w

#### R. GRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. REE'S CYCLOPAEDIA:

Vol. 4th—Part 2d.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

June 29.

## Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, July 3d, 1867.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 13th inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, Secretary.

July 3

## Servants to be Hired.

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19.

## NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me, are hereby requested to take said flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me, are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me, or the firm of DENNEY & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

## To Rent—A Warehouse.

Edmund Denney.

June 27.

## FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT, SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunt Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice. For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28

## FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostrich, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one. He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8.

## To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons near town, a chestnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a large blaze in his face, his right hind foot a little swelled near the hoof, a small sore on his breast occasioned by a recent hurt, carries his tail high. The above reward will be given if taken up within twenty miles of town and brought home, and a reward at the rate of Five Dollars for every twenty miles, if taken up at any greater distance.

R. I. Taylor.

July 6.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of Sarah Fouches, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trousers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other clothing is not known.

A reward of 15 Dollars will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any goal, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,

June 27.

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

## FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms.

THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the Shipping or Grocery business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

## TO RENT,

And immediate possession given.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14.

## Spanish Hides.

1700 SPANISH HIDES, lately received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

Who has also on hand,

10 hhds. first quality St. Croix Sugar

8 puncheons Antigua Rum, 2 yrs. old

200 barrels choice Herrings

1200 bushels coarse Turk's-Island Salt

Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

June 19.

## La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, Baltimore, by

William Jenkins.

Also on Hand,

Laguira, Oronoko and Curacao Hides.

A general assortment of

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8.

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## For Sale by the Subscribers.

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hoce & Co.

June 1.

## The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hamper Bristol PORTER BOTTLERS, containing one gross each.

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, put up for home, or export consumption.

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 10.

## NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Dunlap, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,

William Herbert, } Exrs.

April 6.

## 20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond court-house, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of George. He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Taylor, Esq. Mount Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness. He took with him a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given, for apprehending and confining him in any jail in this state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.)

May 23.

J. I.

est

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

## REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet, on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25.

w&stf

## PROPOSALS

Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,

ARROWSMITH'S,

## MAP OF THE WORLD;

The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper.

Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

\* Subscriptions received by R. Gray, Alexandria.

June 1.

## To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

SARAH PORTER.

February 14.

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## Sale Postponed.

OWING to the rain this day, the sale of Purkin's GARDEN and the adjoining Lands, is postponed until

Thursday Afternoon, 4 o'Clock,

IF RAIN;

Or the next fair day, at said hour, on the premises.

Thomas Swann,

Charles Lee.

Tuesday, July 7.

## Just received from Boston,

And for sale at the Bookstore of R. GRAY, in King-street,

## A Report of the Trial of

Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq.

On an indictment for Manslaughter, for killing Mr. Charles Austin, on the Public Exchange, in Boston Aug. 4, 1866

THE lively interest which this extraordinary occurrence had excited in the public mind, called for a full and impartial statement of facts, both in the development of the testimony, and the pleadings which took place at the trial. This injunction appears to have been fulfilled in the present publication, as it comes from the press, sanctioned by the official reporter of the state, and under the supervision of the court itself. The public are therefore presented with all the documents necessary to form a correct understanding of the subject as well in relation to the unhappy catastrophe, as to the course and operation of the laws, in cases of this nature.

At the same place may be had,

A Correct Statement of the whole Preliminary Controversy, between Thomas Oliver Selfridge, and Benjamin Austin, (father of the deceased C. Austin.)

By Thomas Oliver Selfridge.

— "He takes my life,"

When he doth take the means whereby I live."

This pamphlet embraces a variety of matter, immediately relevant to the unhappy occurrence, which deprived Mr. Charles Austin of life; in which the author, in vindicating his conduct in this extraordinary affair, is drawn into a retrospection of the general character of Benjamin Austin. In adopting this mode, Mr. Selfridge has given loose to a boldness of asperity, seldom found in the writings of our best authors, and which reflect great credit on his genius and learning.

Price of the Report—1 Dollar.

Price of the Statement—37 1-2 Cents.

June 27.

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## JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

120 boxes Mould & Dipt Candles  
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS  
4 cases Irish LINENS  
10 bales India COTTONS, assorted  
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS  
20 casks Malaga WINE  
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.

John G. Ladd.

June 11

## JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawason and Fowle,

60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime  
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap  
6 casks spermaceti oil.

## IN STORE,

130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.  
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate  
30 barrels N. E. rum  
3 chests imperial, } FRESH  
15 do. young hyson } TEAS.  
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.  
40 do. Havana white and brown sugar  
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings  
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackerel  
60 casks raisins  
8 bales Beerboon gurrals.

AND

80 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20.

## PENNSYLVANIA OATS AND CORN—

About 1000 bushels of each for sale on board the Sloop Eliza, Capt. Rickard, at Ramsay's wharf.

Joseph Mandeville.

June 27.

## JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

3000 lbs. best Green Coffee  
10 tierces fresh Rice  
20 kegs fresh Raisins  
12 tierces green Copperas  
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy  
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica  
30 barrels N. E. Rum  
25 barrels Whiskey  
10 bales Cotton  
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards  
12 boxes Tin Plates.

## AND IN STORE,

11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 26.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.

## SALES

On every Tu

WH

AT THE

Corner of P

A variety of Dry

Particulars of w

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ALL kinds of

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BY virtue of a

Court of

for the county of

Andrew Reintzell

will be sold, at the

day of July next, b

2 o'clock, to the

money—One HOU

street, to the west

Lot extending on

and in depth 88 fee

June 24.

Potoma

NOTICE is be

meeting of the

mac Company, wi

at the Union Ta

Wednesday the 3d

the proceedings of

with the President's

bursements since th

be laid before them

JOS. CAR

George Town, J

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